

News

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Bureau of Labor Statistics

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**HIGHLIGHTS OF BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO, TX
NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY AUGUST 2005**

Workers in the Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito metropolitan area averaged \$13.57 per hour during August 2005, according to a new survey released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. Regional Commissioner Stanley W. Suchman reported that white-collar workers averaged \$18.59 per hour and accounted for 47 percent of the workers in the area. Blue-collar employees averaged \$10.92 per hour and represented 19 percent of the workforce, while the remainder worked in service occupations and earned \$7.52 per hour. (See table 1.)

The National Compensation Survey (NCS) presents straight-time earnings for occupations in establishments with 50 or more workers in private industry and State and local governments. The survey excludes agricultural establishments, private households, the self-employed, and the Federal Government. This NCS covered 158 firms representing 49,100 workers in the Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito metropolitan area, which includes Cameron County in Texas. Sixty-six percent of those represented worked in private industry.

In the Brownsville metropolitan area, average hourly wages were published for 19 detailed occupations. (See table 1.) Among white-collar workers, registered nurses averaged \$28.74 per hour; licensed practical nurses, \$16.34; and secretaries, \$9.89. Blue-collar occupations included stock handlers and baggers at \$5.99 per hour. In the service occupations, public service police and detectives averaged \$21.64 per hour and janitors and cleaners, \$8.56.

The NCS also provides broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics. (See tables 2 and 3.) For example, full-time employees in the Brownsville area averaged \$15.10 per hour and part-timers earned \$6.38. Full-time white-collar workers averaged \$19.39 per hour, while their part-time counterparts made \$8.10. Private industry workers at establishments employing 50-99 workers averaged \$9.71 per hour and those in establishments with 500 or more employees earned \$12.14.

The NCS is part of a statistical program that integrates three previously separate surveys of wages and benefits into one comprehensive compensation program increasing the amount of data available. Data provided by the NCS may be used by businesses for establishing pay plans, making decisions concerning plant relocation, and in collective bargaining negotiations. Individuals may use such data to help choose potential careers. Average rates of pay are also available for levels of work within an occupation based on knowledge, skill, independent judgment, supervision received and other factors required on the job.

Survey Availability

Complete survey results are contained in the Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, TX National Compensation Survey August 2005 (Bulletin 3130-24). While supplies last, single copies of the bulletin are available from the Dallas Information Office by calling 214-767-6970. In addition, data contained in the bulletin are available on the Internet in both text and PDF formats at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/compub.htm>. This release can also be obtained from the Bureau's fax-on-demand service in Dallas by dialing 214-767-9613 and requesting document 9508.

For personal assistance or further information on the National Compensation Survey, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Dallas Information Office at 214-767-6970 from 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. CT.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings¹, all workers²: Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, TX, August 2005

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$13.57	5.3	\$11.01	10.2	\$18.45	2.4
All excluding sales	13.85	5.7	11.08	11.7	18.45	2.4
White collar	18.59	5.6	15.45	12.5	22.15	7.4
White collar excluding sales	20.27	5.4	17.82	12.7	22.15	7.4
Professional specialty and technical	26.70	5.4	25.33	16.5	27.50	2.4
Professional specialty	29.76	7.3	37.99	21.8	27.71	2.4
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	48.40	29.6	53.29	30.4	—	—
Registered nurses	28.74	2.2	28.95	1.9	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	28.29	1.8	—	—	29.06	1.7
Elementary school teachers	29.07	.5	—	—	29.07	.5
Secondary school teachers	28.87	3.1	—	—	28.89	3.1
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	15.84	8.0	16.02	8.2	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	16.34	2.8	16.52	2.9	—	—
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	13.48	23.4	13.63	24.2	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	28.97	9.3	26.00	16.3	31.15	12.0
Executives, administrators, and managers	31.12	9.6	29.03	15.7	32.51	12.1
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	28.60	19.7	23.30	14.7	—	—
Management related	17.35	15.2	13.92	12.1	—	—
Sales	10.53	8.8	10.53	8.8	—	—
Cashiers	8.33	3.8	8.33	3.8	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	10.06	2.6	9.47	3.4	10.70	2.4
Secretaries	9.89	2.6	9.24	1.0	10.50	2.6
General office clerks	8.93	6.2	—	—	9.44	1.9
Blue collar	10.92	10.3	10.67	12.7	12.07	3.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	15.07	4.1	14.99	5.8	15.28	1.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8.86	8.0	8.86	8.0	—	—
Transportation and material moving	13.09	32.0	14.62	44.1	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.21	4.1	6.98	4.5	8.80	6.6
Stock handlers and baggers	5.99	4.2	5.99	4.2	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	9.44	9.0	9.44	9.0	—	—
Hand packers and packagers	5.79	6.7	5.79	6.7	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	6.96	6.9	—	—	8.67	7.5
Service	7.52	4.1	6.23	3.8	11.14	5.1
Protective service	11.15	9.7	—	—	16.03	12.9
Police and detectives, public service	21.64	2.7	—	—	21.64	2.7
Food service	7.18	13.9	5.35	11.2	10.52	5.6
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other food service	8.14	10.2	6.32	8.0	10.52	5.6
Food counter, fountain, and related	7.88	17.6	7.88	17.6	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.66	7.6	5.52	3.3	—	—
Health service	6.37	4.7	6.20	5.0	—	—
Health aides, except nursing	8.20	11.9	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	6.05	4.7	5.98	4.9	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings¹, all workers²: Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, TX, August 2005 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Service —Continued						
Cleaning and building service	\$8.57	5.5	\$8.46	13.7	\$8.64	3.3
Janitors and cleaners	8.56	2.5	8.40	4.8	8.64	3.3
Personal service	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 2. Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group², National Compensation Survey, Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, TX, August 2005

Occupational group	Private industry and State and local government					
	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
	Mean					
All occupations	\$15.10	\$6.38	—	\$13.57	\$13.47	\$15.91
All excluding sales	15.32	6.13	—	13.85	13.76	17.22
White collar	19.39	8.10	—	18.59	18.96	12.73
White-collar excluding sales	20.41	10.42	—	20.27	20.51	—
Professional specialty and technical	26.79	—	—	26.70	26.70	—
Professional specialty	29.81	—	—	29.76	29.76	—
Technical	15.74	—	—	15.84	15.84	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	29.24	—	—	28.97	28.97	—
Sales	12.03	7.67	—	10.53	9.39	14.24
Administrative support, including clerical	10.12	—	—	10.06	10.11	—
Blue collar	11.33	6.24	—	10.92	10.06	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	15.07	—	—	15.07	14.99	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9.38	—	—	8.86	8.86	—
Transportation and material moving	13.09	—	—	13.09	8.60	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.38	6.12	—	7.21	7.21	—
Service	8.61	5.93	—	7.51	7.48	—
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)					
All occupations	4.0	3.0	—	5.3	5.5	20.0
All excluding sales	4.2	2.5	—	5.7	5.8	32.9
White collar	5.4	5.7	—	5.6	5.8	9.5
White-collar excluding sales	5.6	17.3	—	5.4	5.5	—
Professional specialty and technical	5.4	—	—	5.4	5.4	—
Professional specialty	7.3	—	—	7.3	7.3	—
Technical	8.7	—	—	8.0	8.0	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	9.3	—	—	9.3	9.3	—
Sales	8.3	6.2	—	8.8	9.2	3.6
Administrative support, including clerical	2.5	—	—	2.6	2.7	—
Blue collar	10.4	6.9	—	10.3	6.0	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	4.1	—	—	4.1	3.8	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7.1	—	—	8.0	8.0	—
Transportation and material moving	32.0	—	—	32.0	7.8	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4.7	4.3	—	4.1	4.1	—
Service	4.4	2.0	—	4.2	4.2	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information (in full publication).

³ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

⁴ Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

⁵ Time workers' wages are based solely on an hourly rate or salary; incentive workers are those whose wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production bonuses.

⁶ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A in the full publication.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria.

Table 3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group², private industry, National Compensation Survey, Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, TX, August 2005

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers				
	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers ³	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
	Mean				
All occupations	\$11.01	\$9.71	\$11.38	\$11.00	\$12.14
All excluding sales	11.08	9.29	11.63	11.31	12.14
White collar	15.45	13.43	15.82	14.86	17.66
White-collar excluding sales	17.82	12.93	18.72	19.81	17.66
Professional specialty and technical	25.33	—	26.88	39.17	19.86
Professional specialty	37.99	—	38.06	—	25.00
Technical	16.02	—	17.26	18.98	16.61
Executive, administrative, and managerial	26.00	21.75	28.16	—	—
Sales	10.53	—	9.86	9.86	—
Administrative support, including clerical	9.47	10.96	9.15	9.37	8.71
Blue collar	10.67	11.59	10.25	9.73	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	14.99	16.18	13.50	11.93	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8.86	8.23	9.01	8.66	—
Transportation and material moving	14.62	—	15.47	15.47	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.98	6.92	7.00	6.90	—
Service	6.23	5.09	6.58	6.57	—
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)				
All occupations	10.2	6.5	12.3	16.7	9.0
All excluding sales	11.7	7.8	14.1	20.7	9.0
White collar	12.5	12.9	14.5	23.4	8.2
White-collar excluding sales	12.7	18.2	14.0	27.0	8.2
Professional specialty and technical	16.5	—	14.3	23.5	5.1
Professional specialty	21.8	—	21.8	—	6.9
Technical	8.2	—	4.2	8.8	5.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial	16.3	17.8	20.2	—	—
Sales	8.8	—	10.2	10.2	—
Administrative support, including clerical	3.4	8.4	2.5	2.7	3.7
Blue collar	12.7	7.5	17.8	20.5	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	5.8	5.2	8.0	8.0	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8.0	4.4	8.8	10.9	—
Transportation and material moving	44.1	—	46.1	46.1	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4.5	9.1	5.4	5.8	—
Service	3.8	6.1	4.3	6.6	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information (in full publication).

³ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain

establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A in the full publication.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria.